ptilomycalin A (1,
$$R^1 = R^2 = R^3 = H$$
; $n = 1$)

crambescidin 800 (2, $R^1 = R^3 = H$, $R^2 = OH$; $n = 1$)

crambescidin 816 (3, $R^1 = R^2 = OH$, $R^3 = H$; $n = 1$)

crambescidin 830 (4, $R^1 = R^2 = OH$, $R^3 = H$; $n = 2$)

crambescidin 844 (5, $R^1 = R^2 = OH$, $R^3 = H$; $n = 3$)

celeromycalin (6, $R^1 = R^2 = H$; $R^3 = OH$; $n = 1$)

13, 14, 15 - isocrambescidin 800 (10)

Figure 1

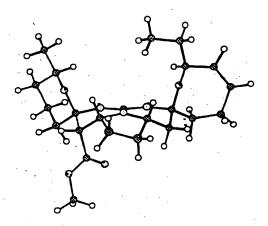


Figure 2

FIGURE . 3

substrate	reaction conditions	17:18 (yield) ^a	
1a	morpholinium acetate (1.5 eq),	4:1 (80%)	
15	CF ₃ CH ₂ OH, 60 °C, 48 h	4:1 (81%)	
15	PPE, CH2Cl2, 23 °C, 48 h	1:4 (60%)	

^a Combined overall yield of 17 and 18 from 14.

FIGURE 5

24 $R^1 = R^2 = 4$ -bromobenzoyi

25b

255

CF3CH2OH, 60 °C, 48 h

PPE, CH2Ch, 23 °C, 48 h

7:1 (84%)

1:20 (61%)

FIGURE 6

⁴ Combined overall yield of 27 and 28 from 25.

Iminium lon pathway

$$\begin{array}{c}
X = 0 \text{ or NSO}_{2}Ar \\
+16, -HY \\
7
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
X = 0 \text{ or NSO}_{2}Ar \\
7
\end{array}$$

$$(X = 0, NSO_{2}Ar, NH2*)$$

FIGURE 7

Figure 8

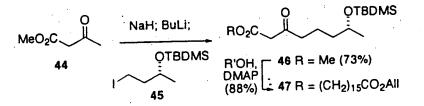


Figure 9

Figure 10

HOW HOO PPTS, MeOH, 50 °C

(2)
$$p$$
-TsOH, CHCl₃, rt
(96%)

The second second

Figure 11

Figure 12

Figure 13

Figure 14

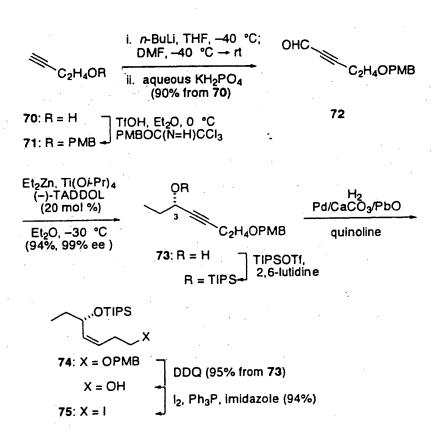


Figure 15

Figure 16

Figure 17

Figure 18

Figure 19

13,14,15-isocrambescidin core

crambescidin/ptilomycalin A core

Figure 21

Figure 22

$$R = (CH_2)_{15}CO_2AII$$

Figure 23

Figure 24

 $^{\rm a}{\rm Reagents}\colon$ (a) PPTS, CHCl3, 90 °C, 24 h; HCO2 Na wash or 0.1 N HCl wash

Figure 25

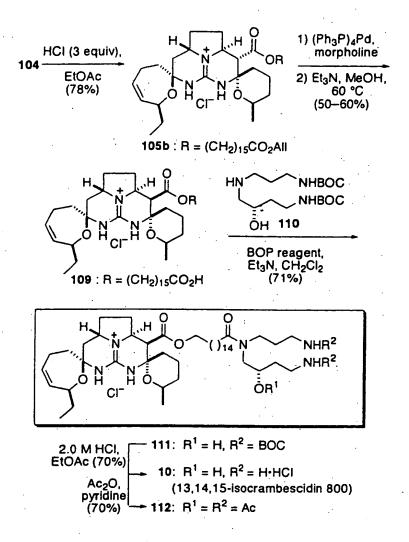


Figure 26

Figure 27

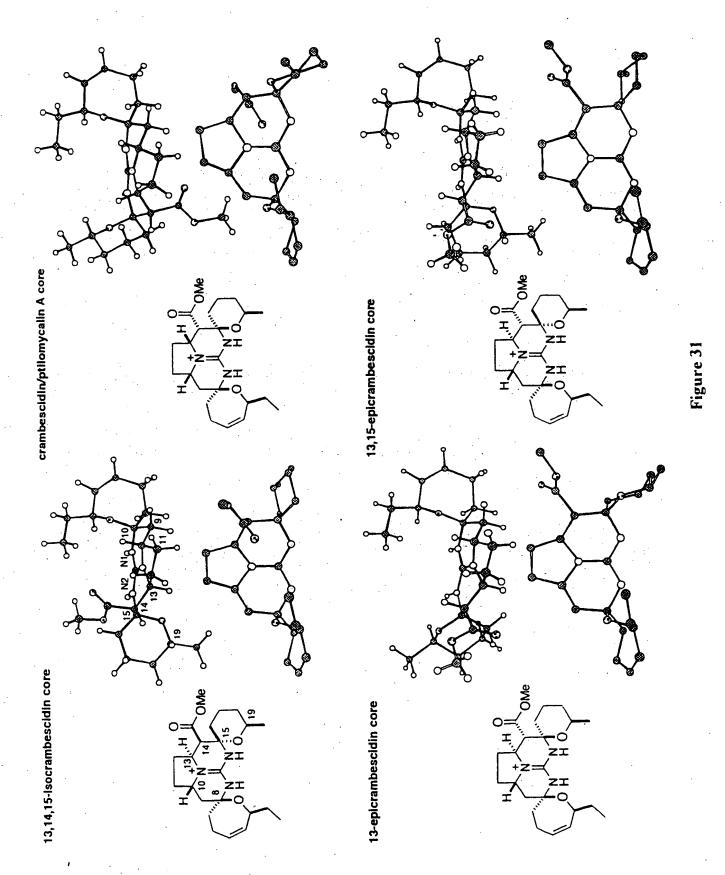
Figure 28

entry	starting material	product	¹⁹ F NMR (CDCl ₃) ² , δ ppm
1	synthetic 10	118	-68.77, -68.82 (2 peaks), -68.9, -70.5, -70.9
2	117	119	-68.6, -68.7, -68.8, -68.9, -71.071.1
3	natural 10	118	-68.77, -68.82 (2 peaks), -68.9, -70.5, -70.9

⁴Due to rotamers about the C38 amide, there are six peaks in the ¹⁹F NMR spectra.

Figure 29

Figure 30



123 (only stereolsomer isolated; 42% over 3 steps)

Figure 32

Figure 33

Figure 34

$$\mathsf{R} = (\mathsf{CH}_2)_{15} \mathsf{CO}_2 \mathsf{AII}$$

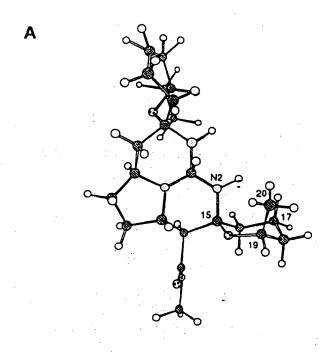
Figure 35

 $\mathsf{R} = (\mathsf{CH}_2)_{15} \mathsf{CO}_2 \mathsf{AII}$

 $^{\rm a}{\rm Reagents}$: (a) PPTS, CHCl3, 90 °C, 24 h; HCO2Na wash or 0.1 N HCl wash

Figure 36

Figure 37



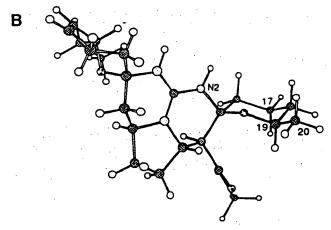


Figure 38

Figure 39

Figure 40

Figure 41

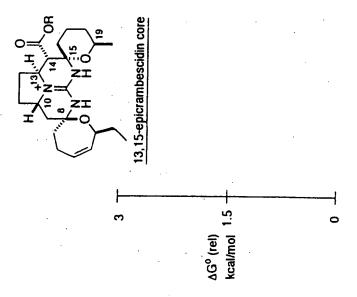
Figure 42

Figure 43

entry	starting material	product	¹⁹ F NMR (CDCl ₃) ^a , δ ppm
1	synthetic 10	148.	-68.77, -68.82 (2 peaks), -68.9, -70.5, -70.9
2	147	149	-68.6, -68.7, -68.8, -68.9, -71.071.1
3	natural 10		-68.77, -68.82 (2 peaks), -68.9, -70.5, -70.9

 $^{^{}m a}$ Due to rotamers about the C38 amide bond on the NMR time scale , six peaks are observed in the $^{
m 19}$ F NMR spectra.

Figure 44



igure 45

Figure 46

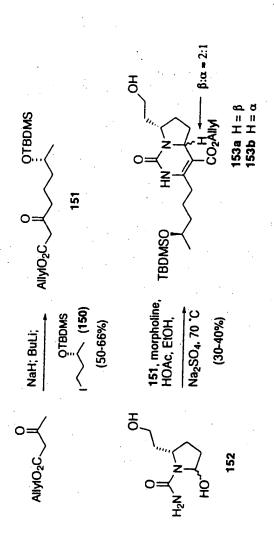


Figure 48

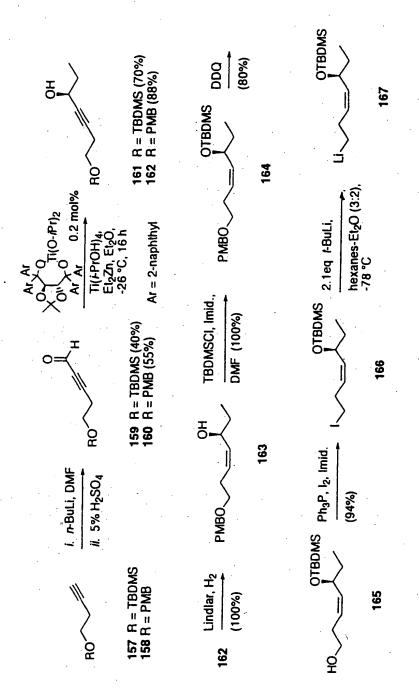


Figure 49

rigure 50

Figure 51

[All = CH2CH=CH2]

Figure 52

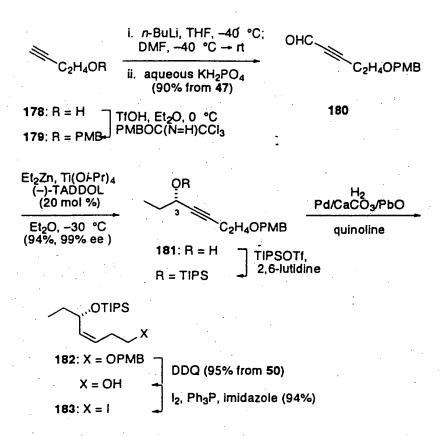


Figure 53

Figure 54

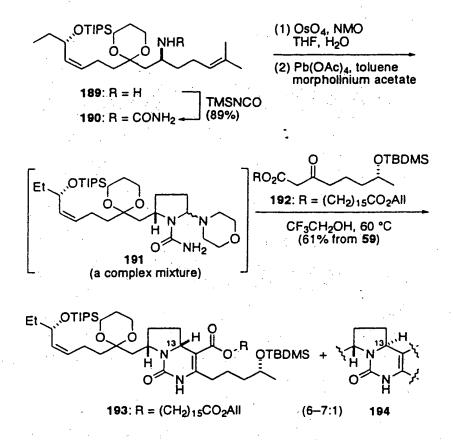


Figure 55

FIG. 56-A

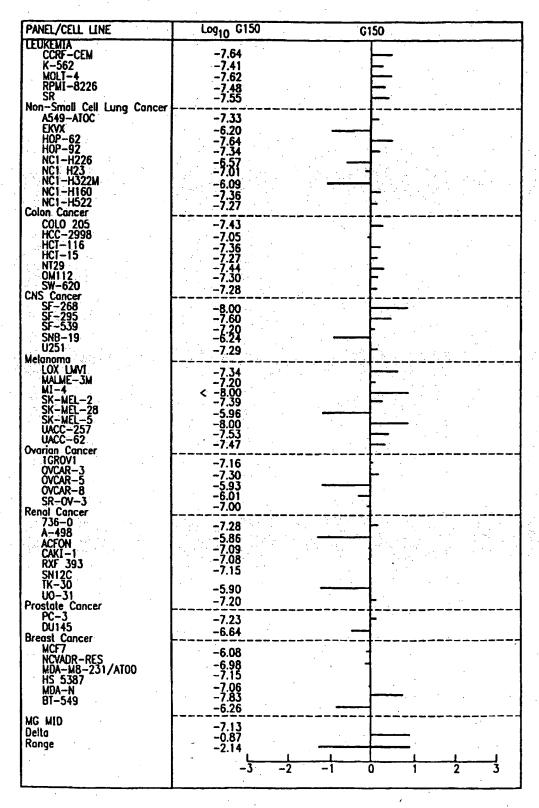


FIG. 56-B

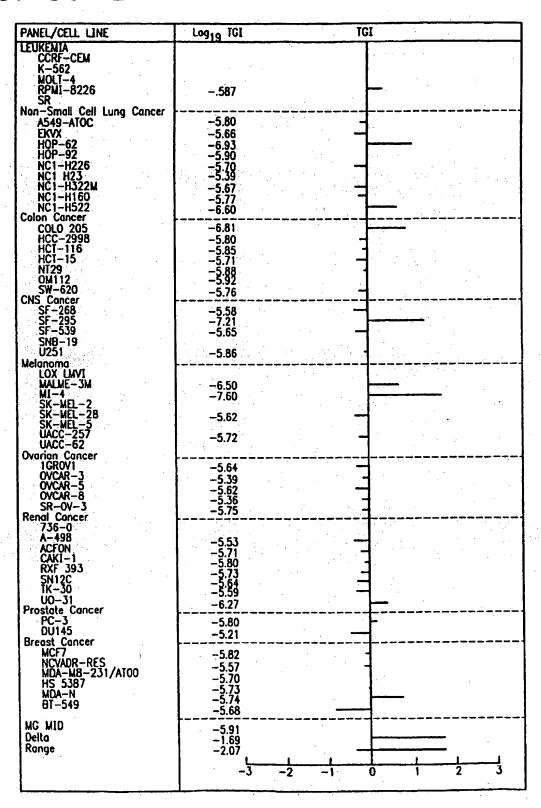


FIG. 56-C

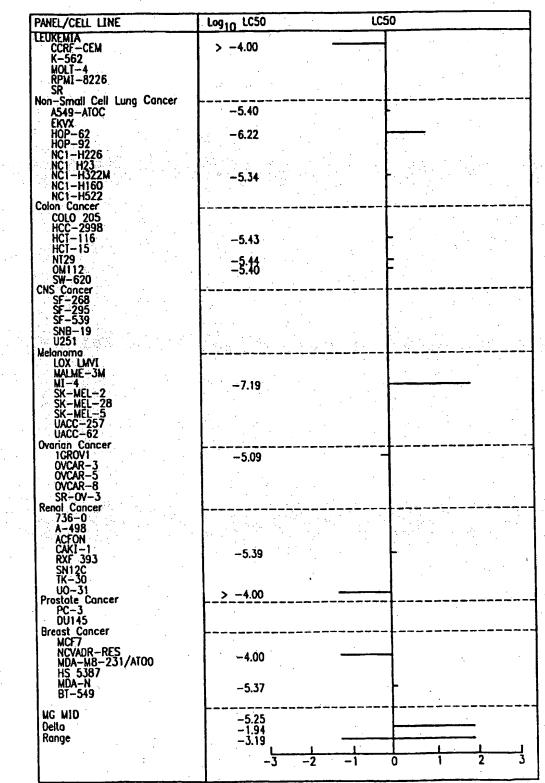


FIG. 57-A

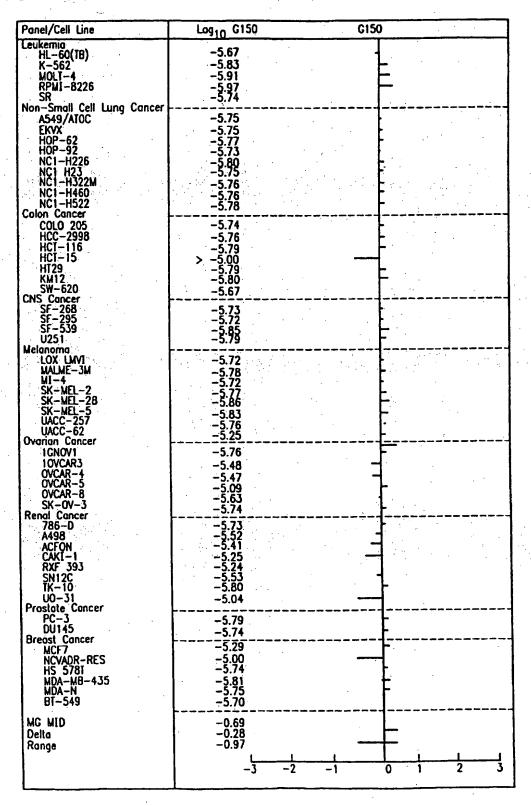


FIG. 57-B

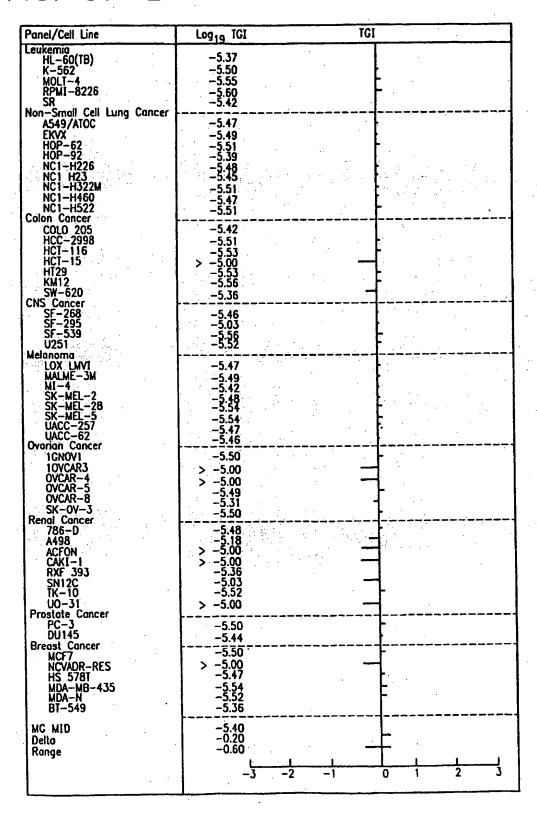


FIG. 57-C

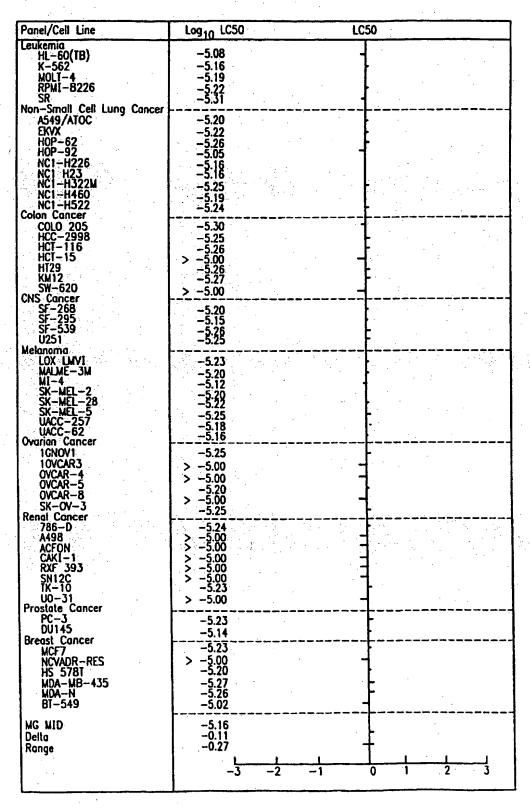


FIG. 58-A

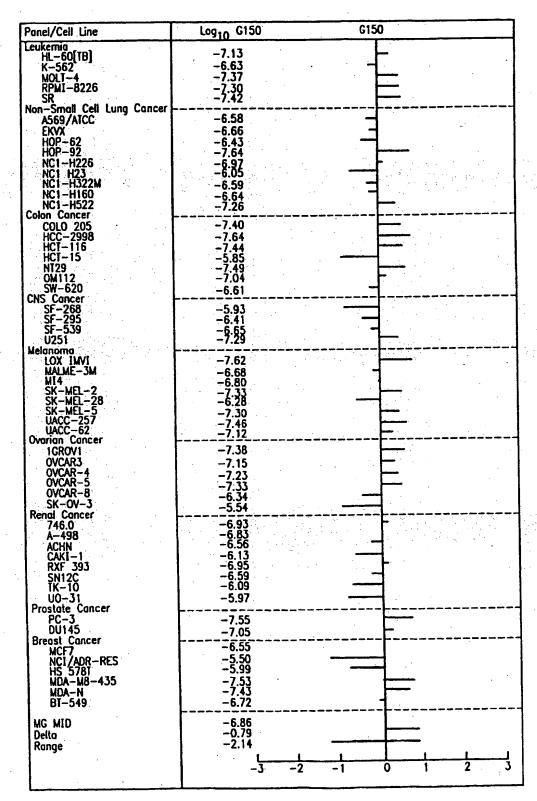


FIG. 58-B

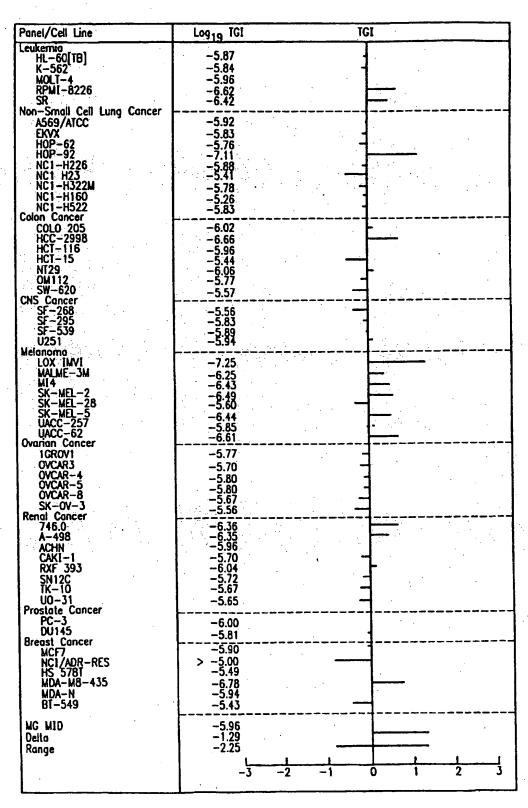


FIG. 58-C

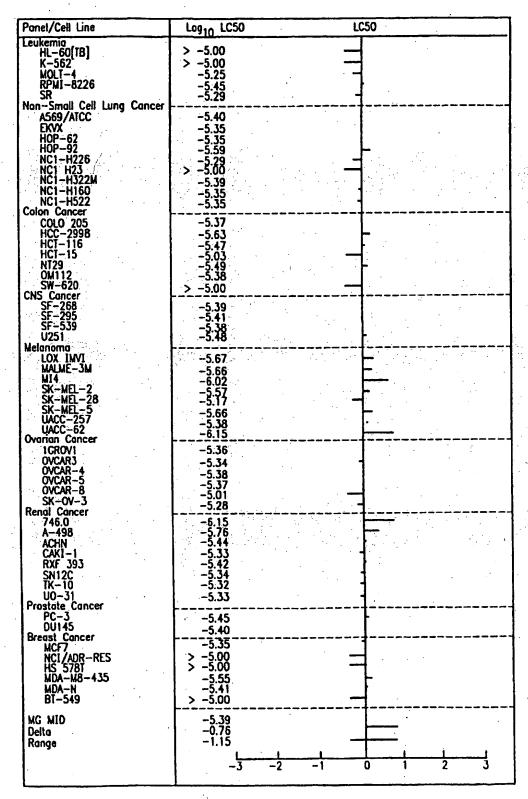


FIG. 59-A

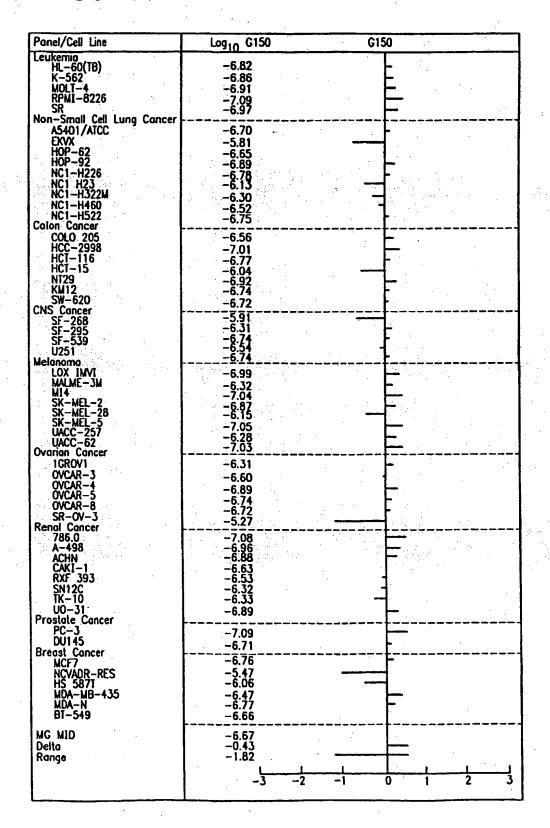


FIG. 59-B

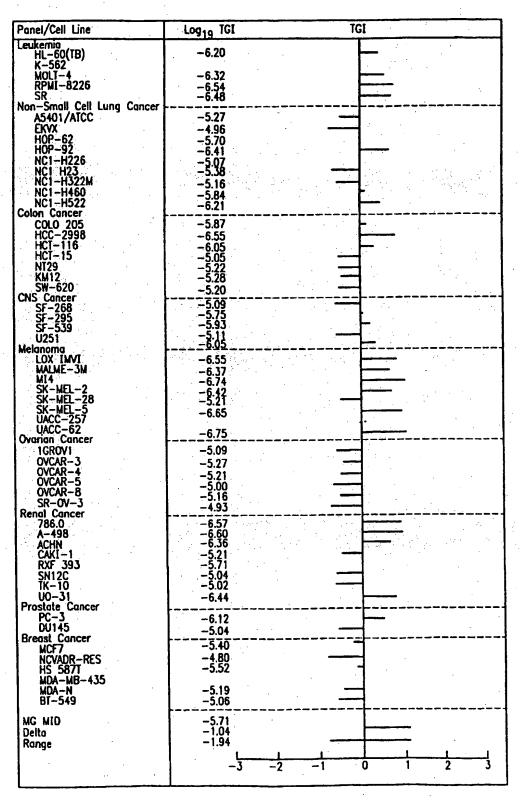


FIG. 59-C

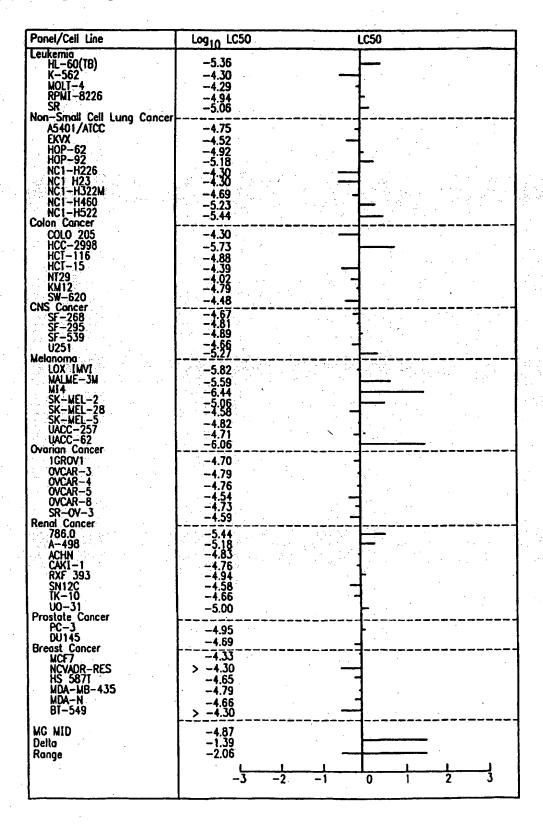


FIG. 60-A

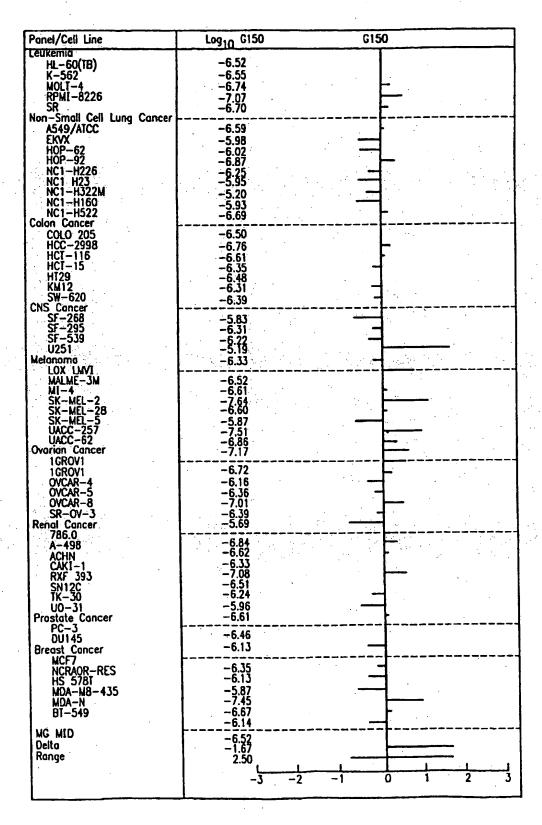


FIG. 60-B

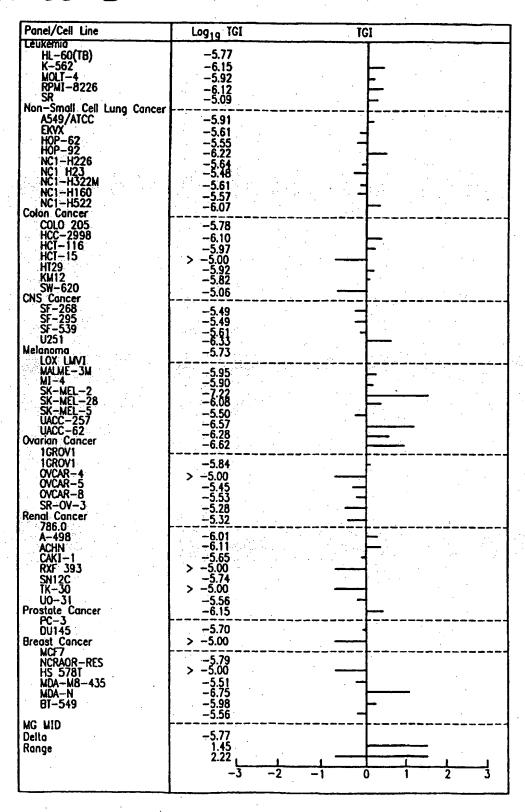


FIG. 60-C

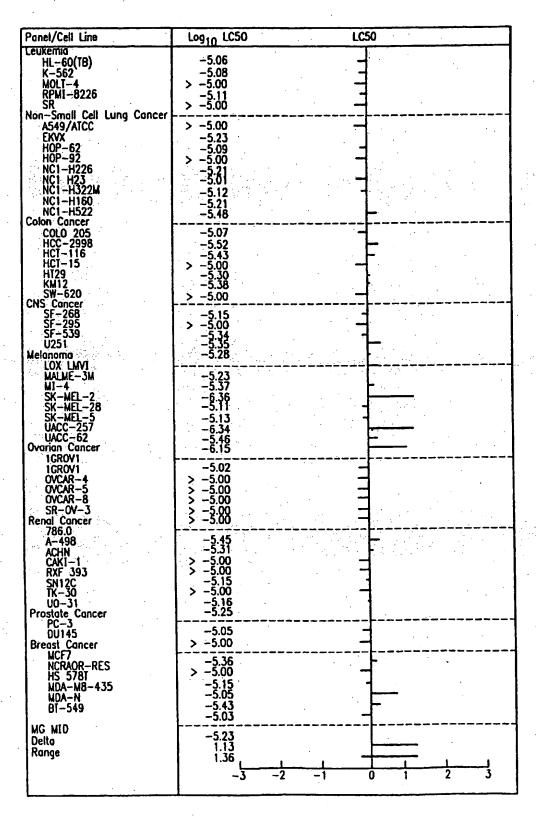


FIG. 61-A

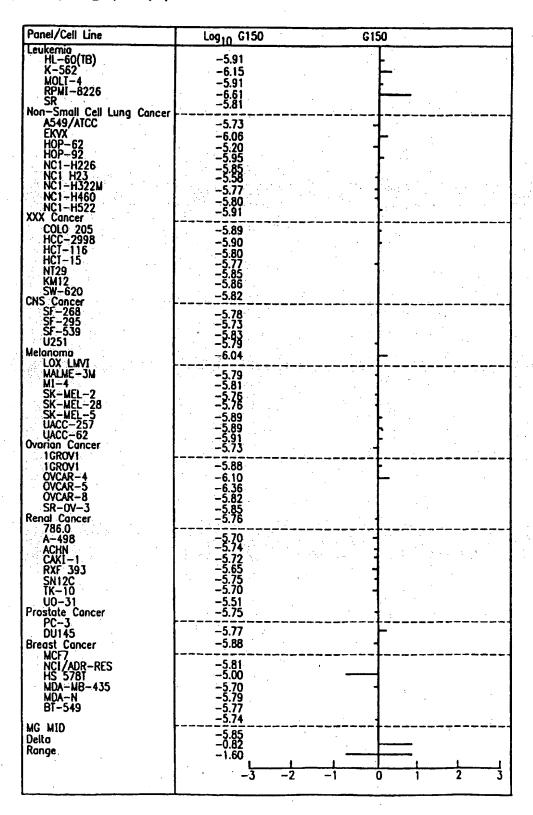


FIG. 61-B

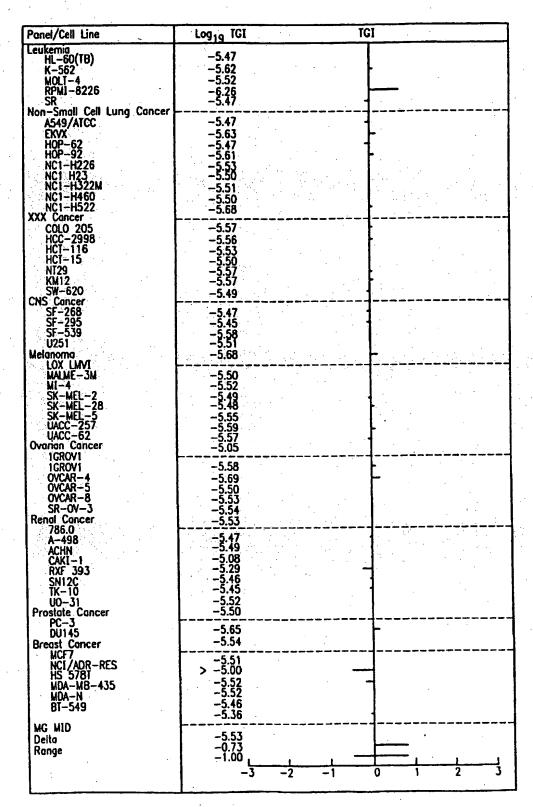


FIG. 61-C

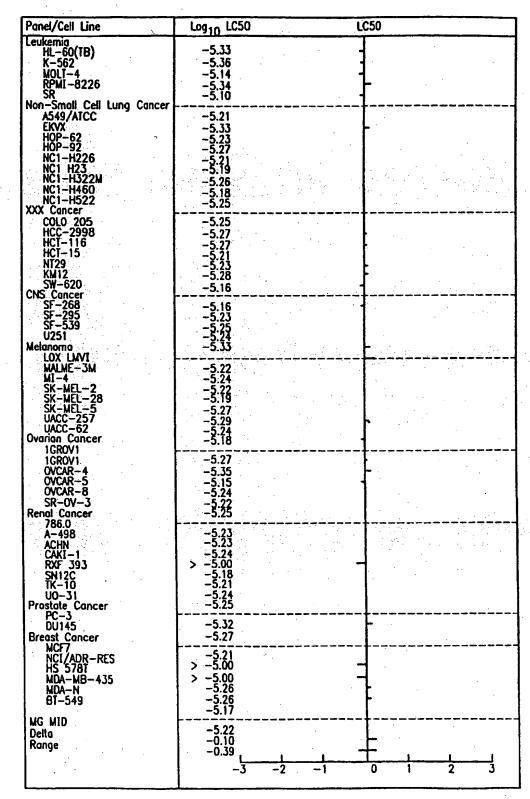


FIG. 62-A

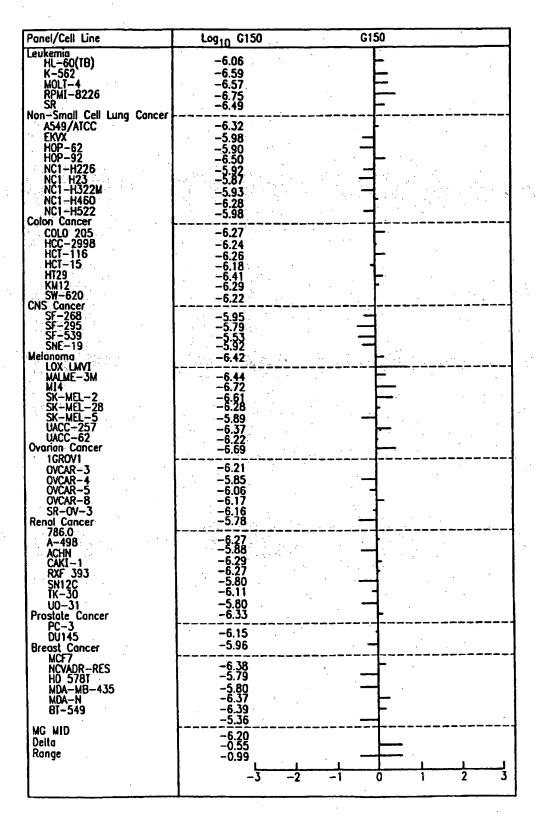


FIG. 62-B

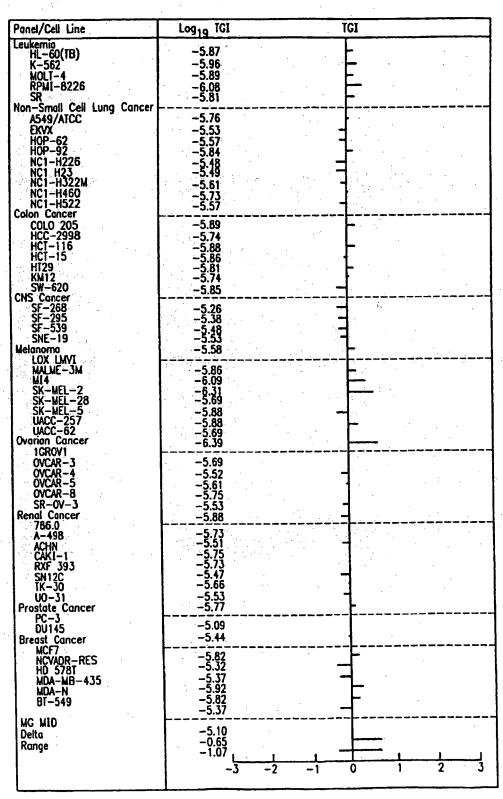


FIG. 62-C

